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Pender County

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Annual Report

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE
Burgaw, North Carolina



F O R E W O R D

The office personnel of the Pender County ASCS are happy to give to the farmers, businessmen, and all interested persons of Pender County, a summary of our ASCS activities for the year of 1967. This report is prepared for the purpose of familiarizing the public with programs which the ASCS administers, and some of the accomplishments of each program.

To administer the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Program successfully the cooperation of the farmer is needed, in addition to the united efforts of the National office, State Office, and County Office. The County ASCS office is responsible for field administration and keeping the farmers informed of all changes in the administration of the program.

The Pender ASCS County Office is located in the county seat, Burgaw, North Carolina, at the corner of Bridgers and Walker Streets. Our office hours are from 8:00 a. m. to 5:00 p. m., Monday through Friday.

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A D M I N I S T R A T I O N

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, or ASCS, is a branch of the United States Department of Agriculture, and is responsible for administering farm programs enacted by Congress and regulated by the Secretary of Agriculture. The programs administered by the Pender County ASCS Office in 1967 included the Agricultural Conservation Program, Conservation Reserve Program, Cropland Adjustment Program, Cropland Conversion Program, the Price Support Program, Production Adjustment Program, and Compliance.

The State ASC Committee is composed of five members who are appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture. The State Committee is responsible for ASCS policy determination at the state level. State ASCS offices are operated by state executive directors. Representatives from the state offices, known as farmer fieldmen, serve county offices by districts. These men serve as liaison for state and county offices through their guidance on technical problems.

County ASCS offices are under the direction of managers who are hired by farmer-elected county committees. Elections are held annually for the purpose of electing a three-man committee to serve for the entire county, and a three-man committee to serve for each ASCS community in the county. Pender County consists of 15 communities.

The County Committee and community committeemen are called upon continuously to furnish assistance on farm problems to their neighbors although they receive compensation for the actual time worked in an official capacity.

C O U N T Y C O M M I T T E E

The purpose of the county committee is to direct the administration of all ASCS programs, inclusive, of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act of 1936, the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, the Sugar Act of 1948, the Soil Bank Act and any amendments to such Acts, and such other acts of Congress as the Secretary of Agriculture or Congress may designate. The county committee is assisted by the community committee and other personnel employed by the county committee in carrying out the duties of ASCS.

People elected community committeemen elect each year the county committee composed of three regular members and two alternate members.

COUNTY COMMITTEE

Jack M. Woodcock	Chairman
Roy M. Thomas	Vice-Chairman
DeLeon Fennell	Regular Member

ALTERNATES

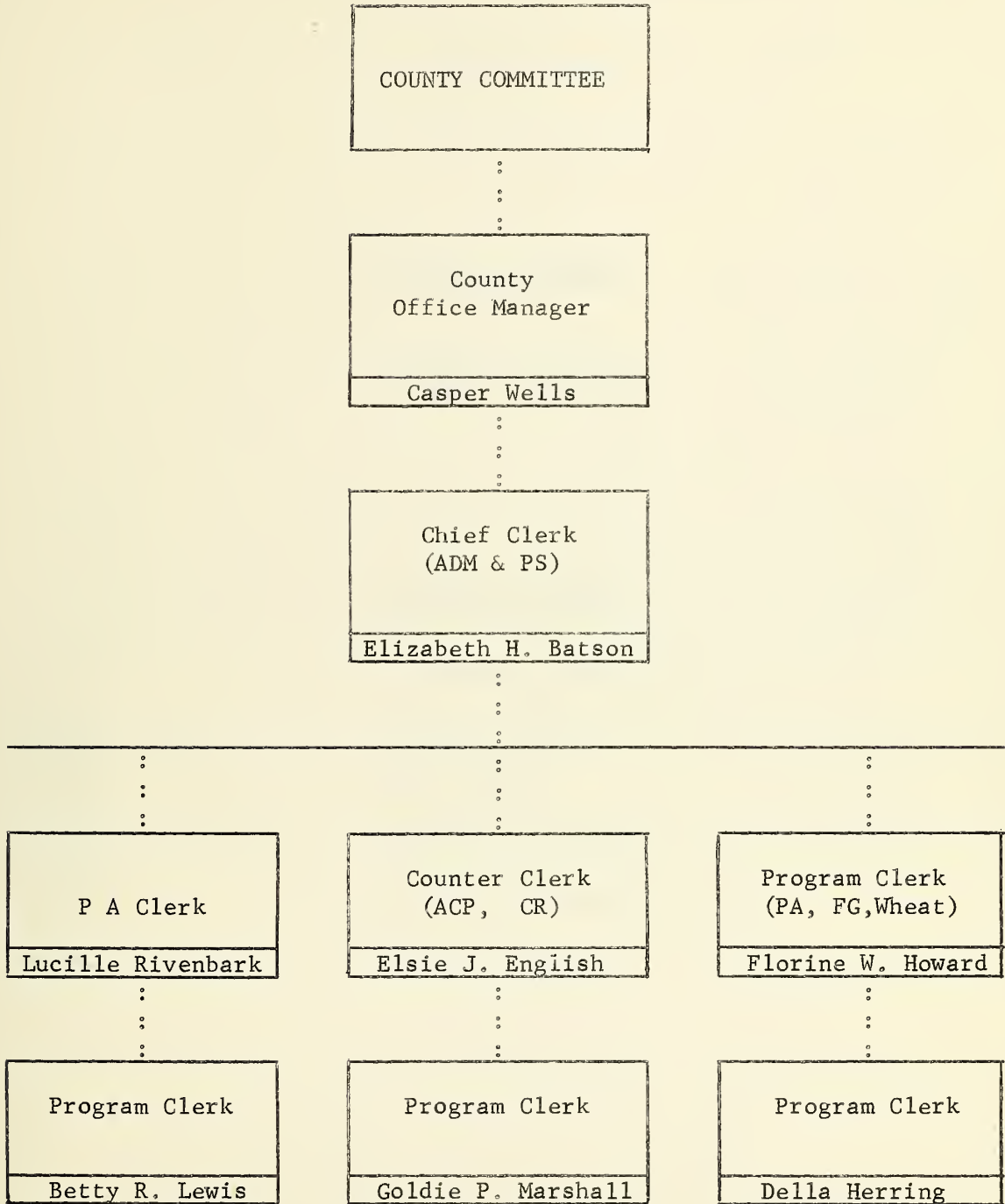
Wiley Batson	First Alternate
James V. Eakins	Second Alternate

DISTRICT FARMER FIELDMEN

J. N. Bryan, Jr.

J. A. Wells

PENDER COUNTY ASCS ORGANIZATION



C O M P L I A N C E S U P E R V I S O R

Floyd W. Dale

F I E L D A S S I S T A N T S

Billy W. Savage
Edward Allen James

R E P O R T E R S

W. Lawrence Chadwick

Michael A. Dube

Earl Jordan

William H. Jordan

Roland G. Rivenbark

Howard N. Walker

1967 ASC COMMUNITY COMMITTEEMEN

BURGAW UPPER

Thomas Cowan
S. J. Harrison
John Burns

BURGAW LOWER

Wiley Batson
John Leimone
Jerry Fedoronko

CANETUCK

Earl Moore
Gordon Pridgen
Dudley Pridgen

CASWELL

James V. Eakins
E. A. Holley
M. F. Kelly, Jr.

COLUMBIA UPPER

Billy Savage
Harry Gurganious
L. T. DeBose

COLUMBIA LOWER

George Highsmith
A. C. Bond
David Kelly

GRADY

L. H. Caison
John J. Rowe
M. L. Bell

HOLLY UPPER

Jasper Pierce
Thurman Lanier
Fred W. Harrell

HOLLY LOWER

H. L. Saunders
J. M. Ward
Arthur Sawyer

LONG CREEK

Herbert Wagstaff
Thomas Peay
Lewis Rooks

ROCKY POINT

R. L. Batts
Richard Brickhouse
J. W. Bloodworth

TOPSAIL UPPER

William Edens
Robert King
Woodie Batts

TOPSAIL LOWER

T. W. Shingleton
N. C. Thomas
J. W. Piver

UNION UPPER

Armenius Pigford
J. A. Farrior, Jr.
Leon K. Rawls

UNION LOWER

Oliver Pate
C. T. Carr
R. E. McCoy

AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

The soil and water resources of the farm and ranch lands of our Nation must be protected and conserved. This is essential in order that farms and ranches will continue to have the capacity to produce sufficient food and other raw materials to meet the future needs of the Nation.

All the people of this Nation, not the farmers and ranchers alone, have a stake in and a part of the responsibility for protecting and conserving our farm and ranch lands. Recognizing this, the Congress appropriates funds to share with farmers and ranchers the cost of carrying out needed soil and water conservation measures. The Agricultural Conservation Program is the means of making this Federal cost-sharing available to farmers and ranchers.

Productive soil, adequate water, and well-managed woodland are the very foundation of American agriculture. The Agricultural Conservation Program is the means through which all our people including farmers, share the costs of conserving these essential national resources. This program increases the rate of application of the research, education, technical, credit, and other services of the Department of Agriculture in actual accomplishment of essential conservation work on the land.

Pender County's allocation for the 1967 AC Program was \$39,396. Of this amount, \$1,970 was transferred to the Soil Conservation Service, \$168 to the Forest Service to pay for the technical services performed for the Pender County AC Program. The farmers used approximately \$34,396, which represents 442 farms taking advantage of the AC assistance.

C O M P L I A N C E

Compliance is one of the most important functions of ASCS. In 1967 a relatively new method of compliance was used in Pender County. This method was known as Compliance by Certification by the Farm Operator. All farmers who had allotment crops or were participating in any of the farm programs were required to determine their acreage and report them to their local ASCS office during the specified period. May 31st was the final date for wheat and June 20th for other crops and land uses in Pender County.

Regulations require that a minimum of 10 percent of the tobacco farms be measured and minimum of 25 percent of other crops and land uses. Also, all farms operated by County and Community Committeemen and office personnel were required to be measured.

Before measurement can be started, reporters have to be secured and thoroughly trained. For the compliance activities for 1967, a total of 11 reporters were employed.

DATA FOR 1967

Staking and Referencing Service.....	245 farms
Measurement Service	4 farms

REGULAR COMPLIANCE WHICH WAS PERFORMED

<u>Name of</u> <u>Crop</u>	<u>No. of farms</u> <u>that Certified</u>	<u>No. of farms</u> <u>measured</u>
Wheat-Feed Grain	942	265
Cotton	91	26
Flue-cured Tobacco	1,065	139
Peanuts	160	46

CONSERVATION RESERVE

GENERAL

ASC committees administer the remaining phase of the soil bank program - the Conservation Reserve Program. This consists of servicing existing contracts, since 1960 was the last year of accepting additional land under the program.

This program was designed to retire cropland from production for a period of years and to conserve and build soil. It was installed as a temporary measure to store up potential productive resources that will be badly needed in a few years and to help reduce the temporary surpluses in certain commodities. Through the program, farmers are paid an annual payment of the acreage put in reserve and also receive payment for part of the cost of putting the land to a conservation use. A producer signed a three, five, or ten year contract.

If a satisfactory cover crop was growing on the land designated as the conservation reserve, it could be signed up for a three year period. However, if it was necessary for the Government to assist the producer in establishing a satisfactory cover crop, the minimum number of years he might place the land in the conservation reserve was five. If he desired to plant trees, it was necessary for him to sign a ten-year contract.

In addition to the objective of assisting in controlling the production of specific agricultural commodities determined to be in surplus supply, this program has as its further objective to conserve our natural resources and provide farmers an opportunity to place all of their eligible cropland in this program and retire or seek off-the-farm employment.

Some of these contracts expire each year through 1969, with the largest expirations at the end of 1964 and 1968.

The following is the total number of Conservation Reserve contracts in Pender County for 1967.

<u>Number of Contracts</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Annual Payments</u>
65	1,955	\$ 26,697

Cumulative total of practices for the years 1956 through 1967.

<u>Practice</u>	<u>Acres</u>
A-2 Permanent Cover	247
A-7 Forestry Tree Cover	2,774
Natural Cover	1,090
	<hr/>
Total	4,111

I N F O R M A T I O N

Public relations is a very important phase of our work and we are ever conscious of the good that can be accomplished through public relations.

During the year of 1967, in addition to directly administering the farm programs of the United States Department of Agriculture, the Pender County ASCS Office has endeavored to tell the people what we have done, how we have done it, why it was necessary and what benefits have been obtained. The county committee, community committeemen, and office personnel do everything within their power to keep all farmers currently advised on the programs administered by ASCS.

During the year of 1967, the Pender County ASCS Office mailed out newsletters, made spot announcements over Radio Station WPGF, Burgaw, and presented TV programs over Station WECT TV in Wilmington. In addition, the Pender Chronicle published 54 news releases in 1967.

By endeavoring to maintain good public relations, we feel that we have accomplished one of our main objectives.

PRICE SUPPORT

Government price support programs are administered by ASCS to aid the farmer in obtaining a fair price for what he produces and to promote orderly marketing.

ASCS county offices are authorized to make warehouse and farm storage loans, as well as enter into purchase agreements with eligible producers of grains.

The price support program on cotton is carried out by ASCS through the making of warehouse stored loans to eligible producers. In the absence of warehouse space, ASCS may make loans on farm-stored cotton.

A loan program on farm-stored cottonseed is available through ASCS county offices to eligible farmers. A purchase program is also available for direct purchases from producers and for purchases from participating ginneries.

Peanut support is available through loans made by the Commodity Credit Corporation to cooperative associations of farmers and also through direct loans to peanut producers. All work in connection with loans which are made direct to farmers is done by State and county ASC committeemen.

Tobacco support is available through tobacco loans made by the Commodity Credit Corporation to cooperative associations of farmers which, in turn, make advances to eligible producers either directly or through auction warehouses.

FARM STORAGE STRUCTURE AND DRYING EQUIPMENT LOANS

Since 1949 ASCS county offices have operated a loan program on storage and drying equipment. To help farmers to provide for storing commodities to be placed under price support, loans are made available to producers to finance the purchase of farm storage facilities and mobile drying equipment. Under these loans farmers can borrow up to 85 percent of the cost of new storage bins, excluding the cost of erection, and up to 95 percent of the delivered and assembled cost of mobile drying equipment. Loans on farm storage facilities are repayable in four equal annual installments and loans on dryers are repayable in three equal annual installments. These loans bear interest at the rate of 4 percent per annum.

SUMMARY OF STORAGE STRUCTURE AND DRYING EQUIPMENT LOANS DISBURSED

January 1, 1967 December 31, 1967

FARM STORAGE STRUCTURE LOANS

1. Number of loans disbursed during period	<u>27</u>
2. Capacity of loans during period	<u>92,945</u>
3. Amount of loans disbursed during period	<u>\$ 48,795.31</u>
4. Number of loans outstanding Dec. 31, 1967	<u>84</u>
5. Amount of loans outstanding Dec. 31, 1967	<u>\$ 104,213.47</u>

DRYING EQUIPMENT LOANS

1. Number of loans outstanding Dec. 31, 1967	<u>41</u>
2. Amount of loans outstanding Dec. 31, 1967	<u>\$ 21,665.75</u>

PRODUCTION ADJUSTMENT PROGRAMS

GENERAL

The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as enacted on February 6, 1938, contained the first authorization for our present acreage allotment and marketing quota program. The Act authorizes acreage allotments and marketing quotas on wheat, tobacco, cotton, peanuts, and rice. Prior to 1959, the Act also permitted acreage allotments on corn. However, as a result of the Agricultural Act of 1958 and a vote by farmers in the commercial corn area, acreage allotments and a commercial corn producing area were not established for 1959 and subsequent crops of corn.

Acreage allotments and marketing quotas were designed as a means of keeping supplies of agricultural commodities in line with demand. Marketing quotas must be approved by at least two-thirds of the growers voting in a referendum before they may be placed in effect. Marketing quotas are administered by use of farm acreage allotments; however, acreage allotments are required by law for some commodities even though marketing quotas are not in effect. This is necessary in order to determine the farm's eligibility for price support when quotas are not in effect.

Acreage allotments and marketing quotas are administered as follows:

1. The Secretary of Agriculture determines the amount of cotton, tobacco, peanuts, wheat or rice needed and proclaims this as the quota or allotment.
2. This amount is divided among the states and counties generally on the basis of the past history of growing the commodity.
3. Each farmer receives his share of the national quotas as an acreage allotment based on the production history of the farm.
4. The crop planted on the farm is measured to determine whether or not the farmer is within his allotment.
5. A marketing card is issued to identify the commodity when the farmer goes to market.

T O B A C C O

Pender County had 1622 farms in 1967 with an established flue-cured tobacco allotment. Total allotment on these farms was 2791.17 acres. There was no change in the allotment for 1967.

There were only 1225 of our farms harvesting tobacco in 1967.

We had three farmers in Pender County who filed an application for a new grower allotment for tobacco for the year 1967. All of these met the eligibility requirements for a new grower allotment and allotments were approved for the three farms in the amount of 3.10 acres.

The lease and transfer program for tobacco was still in effect for 1967. A written request signed by all interested parties had to be filed with the county committee by April 1, 1967. We had 540 farmers who took advantage of this lease and transfer program in 1967, leasing a total of 600.48 acres, and 1,124,195 pounds, of which 670.02 acres were transferred to 334 farms. This resulted in a loss of 69.54 acres due to the difference in the normal yields between the farms.

The Acreage-Poundage Program was again approved by growers in a referendum in July, 1967, for the 1968, 1969, and 1970 crops of tobacco. Under this program a farmer is limited to the pounds established for his farm as well as the acreage allotted. Each farm has a marketing quota established for his farm based on the yields for his farm for the five years 1959-63. The total for our county for 1967 was 5,252,618 pounds.

Under the Acreage-Poundage Program if all the pounds are not sold, the farm receives credit for this undermarketing and this can be sold the next year. We had 395,619 pounds undermarketed in 1967. On the other hand, a farm was allowed to sell up to 10 percent above the established marketing quota if he desired. This overmarketing is taken from the marketing quota for the next year. We had 125,881 pounds overmarketed in 1967.

There were no farms remaining in excess of their allotment for the year 1967.

C O T T O N

In 1967 we had 111 farms with a cotton allotment, as compared to 121 farms in 1966. Total allotment on these farms was 279.0 acres. Our cotton allotments have been reduced both in size and in number of farms due to our farmers failing to plant. According to the cotton marketing quota regulations, farmers must plant or release their cotton each year in order to maintain their full allotment.

The following is a summary of the Release and Reapportionment of cotton in our county for 1967:

Number of farms releasing allotments	9
Total acreage released	15.0
No. of farms receiving released acreage	0
Total acreage reapportioned in county	0
Acreage surrendered to State Committee	15.0

There was a Cotton Domestic Allotment Program available to farmers in 1967. Farmers were eligible to receive a price support payment by signing up to participate in this program. The price support payment was paid to farmers for the cotton they had planted. We had 63 producers to sign up under this program. They received a total payment of \$4952.00.

We did not have any cotton farms remaining in excess of their allotment in 1967.

A Cotton Referendum was held on December 14, 1966, to determine whether farmers favored marketing quotas for the 1967 crop of cotton. Quotas were approved in the referendum and therefore were in effect for the 1967 crop. There were 74 of our farmers who voted in the referendum. Of these, only four voted against marketing quotas for the 1967 crop. Fifty percent of our eligible producers voted in the referendum. Also, in this referendum on May 24, 1967, farmers voted against transferring cotton allotments outside the county.

P E A N U T S

For the year 1967 we had 210 farms with an established peanut allotment. Total allotment on these farms was 1278.2 acres. The average size peanut allotment was 6.0 acres. Although peanuts are an allotted crop, any producer may plant up to 1.0 acre without being penalized, providing he does not share in peanuts on any other farm. We had 29 farmers to take advantage of this privilege in 1967, planting a total of 27.9 acres of peanuts.

If a producer does not want to plant his peanuts he can release them to the county committee to be reapportioned to other farms in the county. The following is a summary of the release and reapportionment of peanuts in our county for 1967:

Number of farms releasing allotments	15
Total acreage released	55.1
No. farms receiving released acreage	44
Total acreage reapportioned in county	55.1

We did not have any requests for a 1967 new grower peanut allotment.

Peanuts are considered one of the basic cash crops in our county. In 1967, there were 805.4 acres of peanuts harvested. Total production from this acreage was 1,454,430 pounds, resulting in a yield per acre of 1806 pounds. This compares with a yield of 1276 pounds per acre in 1966.

On November 23, 1967, a referendum was held to determine whether farmers favored marketing quotas for the 1966, 1967, and 1968 crop of peanuts. Quotas were approved. There were 69 of our farmers who voted in the referendum. This represented thirty-three percent of the eligible peanut producers in the county.

W H E A T

Pender County had 328 farms with an established wheat allotment for the year 1967. The total allotment for these farms was 1225.1 acres.

Marketing quotas were not in effect for the 1967 crop of wheat. Therefore, farmers could plant as much wheat as they wanted without paying penalty on wheat planted above the wheat allotment established for their farm.

We did not have any producers requesting new grower wheat allotments for the year 1967.

The 1967 Wheat Program was a voluntary program whereby the farmers who produced an acreage of wheat within their farm allotment could divert acreage from wheat to approved conservation uses, in addition to the farm's normal conserving base.

The principal objectives were: (1) To raise the income of wheat growers; (2) To avoid increases in the government costs of wheat programs; (3) To maintain the costs of wheat to flour millers and other processors at a level which will not increase the price of bread to consumers; and (4) To enable the United States to participate in the International Wheat Agreement.

Pender County had 19 with effective allotments of 206.0 acres participating in the 1967 Wheat Program. Price support payments of \$2834.00 were paid to farmers for planting 197.0 acres of wheat.

FEED GRAIN PROGRAM

The 1967 Feed Grain Program provided for the voluntary reduction of feed grains -- corn, grain sorghums, and wheat.

The objectives of the program were: (1) Decrease feed grain production; (2) Stabilize and increase farm income; and (3) Increase cropland acreage devoted to conserving uses.

Feed grain bases were established on 2105 farms in 1967. The total base allocated to these farms was 21,937 acres. There were 944 farms with bases of 11,439 acres participating in the 1967 Feed Grain Program. These farms signed up to divert 2,165 acres from the production of feed grains.

Total diversion payments earned were \$376,996. Price support payments totaling \$32,020 were paid farmers for planting 1,501 acres of feed grains.

CROPLAND ADJUSTMENT PROGRAM

The Cropland Adjustment Program began in 1966, authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to enter into agreements with farmers to divert cropland normally used for the production of feed grain, allotment and non-allotment crops to conserving and recreational uses.

The period of agreement is for 5 to 10 years. Farmers may receive cost-share payments for establishing an approved conservation or recreation practice. Annual adjustment payments are made each October for acreage placed under agreement.

The designated acreage must be maintained for the duration of the agreements to prevent erosion and control weeds and insects. No crops may be planted for harvest or harvested on the designated acreage. All allotment crops and feed grain bases for the farm under agreement must be in compliance as well as all other farms in which the producer has an interest.

In 1966 and 1967, Pender County had 72 contracts signed.

CROPLAND CONVERSION PROGRAM

The Cropland Conversion Program began in 1966, with the same rules and regulations as the Cropland Adjustment Program, except that the farmer may graze the designated acreage with a reduction in the annual adjustment payment.

In 1966 and 1967, Pender County had 5 contracts signed with payments amounting to \$10,791.00.

WE WISH TO EXPRESS OUR SINCERE THANKS AND APPRECIATION TO:

Pender County Board of Commissioners and taxpayers of Pender County for our conveniently located office.

State Office Personnel who have been so cooperative and understanding in connection with our work and our many problems.

Our District Fieldmen, Mr. J. N. Bryan, Jr. and Mr. J. A. Wells, for their helpfulness, patience, and understanding.

Community Committeemen for their loyalty, cooperation and advice.

The Pender Chronicle for relaying to the public ASCS articles and news.

Radio Station WPGF and TV Station WECT for their cooperation and covering of our programs.

Other agricultural agencies for their unselfish cooperation in helping to make our program a success.

Vendors and others who have cooperated so faithfully and generously.

And last but by no means least, to the farmers of Pender County for their fine spirit of cooperation during 1967. We believe the understanding and public relations between the ASCS office and farmers of Pender County are unmatched.

Pender County ASC Committee
and Office Personnel



